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1. During September 1951, after an inspection of the Kwangsi-Indochina border area by Li-lien-ssu-k'o (李連斯柯), chief Soviet adviser to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and MO Wen-hua, head of the joint Sino-Soviet-DRV staff group, Chinese Communist authorities decided to do the following as soon as possible:
 - a. Draw one army each from the 2 and 4 Field Armies, each army to be organized into an "Aid DRV Unit".
 - b. Reorganize the Yunnan-Kweichow-Kwangsi Border Column into the 5 and 6 DRV Columns to serve with the DRV armed forces.
 - c. Make preparations for a large autumn offensive.
2. In early October CHUANG T'ien arrived in Nanning from P'inghsiang (106-44, 22-06) and requested the Aid DRV office in Nanning to send Chinese Communist volunteers as soon as possible to Indochina to assist DRV troops in their fight against the French.
3. On 9 October, 15 Soviet-made Katyusha rocket launchers and 70 cases of rockets arrived in "hampo" from Hankow. Four of the launchers and some cases of rockets were to be sent to the DRV. The remainder were turned over to the Kwangtung River Defense Command for distribution to troops in strategically important areas along the Kwangtung coast.

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4. On 22 October, 750 Chinese Communist volunteers arrived in Canton from Meihsien (116-13, 24-18) to assist DRV troops. All were recruited by the Meihsien commissioner's office. On 26 October all were sent from the Canton area on the KUANG HUA (光華) to Fort Bayard (Hsiying - 110-24, 21-11) where they were to be equipped before being sent to Indochina to fight against the French.

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5. On 29 October TENG Hua, who is in charge of all Chinese Communist military assistance to the DRV, left Peiping by rail for Nanning via Hankow.¹ TENG was accompanied by Te-hsu-erh-fu (德赫爾夫), Soviet adviser to the 4 Army Group, and 80 Chinese Communist Army officers who were selected by TENG from Chinese Communist troops in Korea to be advisers to DRV troops. All 80 had arrived in Peiping from Korea in mid-October.
6. In late September large quantities of guns, all manufactured by Arsenal K-52(sic), Yunnan, and a quantity of field glasses arrived in Ami (103-10, 23-44) by air. All were to be used in training DRV troops in the Ami area.
7. On 9 October, 12 trucks of a transportation regiment of the Kwangsi Military District were sent by the Aid DRV office, Nanning, from Nanning along the Nanning-Chennankuan (106-41, 22-04) highway to Indochina with supplies for DRV troops. Five of these trucks carried ammunition, and the remainder carried carbines, rifles and pistols.

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8. On 4 October a battalion of an independent armored unit of the Kwangtung Military District arrived in the Canton area and was stationed there. HSIAO Ch'i-nan (蕭起南) commands the battalion, which comprises 442 troops, 6 medium tanks, 8 amphibious tanks and 4 armored cars.
9. On 10 October 170 Chinese Communist artillery troops and 10 Soviet Army advisers arrived at Whampoa from Hankow by rail with 8 x 4-inch guns, 30 light machine guns, and 1,500 cases of shells.
10. On 16 October the entire independent artillery regiment of the 47 Army and all of its equipment arrived in Canton from Hankow, and immediately left for Shaho (113-19, 23-09). This regiment had 900 troops, 9 Soviet field pieces, 6 x 105 mm artillery pieces, 5 anti-aircraft guns, and 34 pack animals.

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11. In mid-October, 20,000 troops of the 43 Army, stationed in the Swatow area, were under orders to proceed to southwest Kwangsi, probably en route to the Indochina border area. The strength of this army was depleted by the departure of 10,000 troops for Korea.²

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12. In early October three battalions of light artillery of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Column left Shihch'i on ships for the Wanshan Islands, T'angchiawan, Ch'iao Island and Santsao Island.
13. In mid-October the Chinese Communist 119 Unit (sic) was at Hengyang (112-35, 26-56), the 310 Detachment of the 404 Unit (sic) was at Tungkuan (113-46, 23-02), elements of the 804 Unit (sic) were at Ch'uchiang (113-33, 24-50). The 420 Detachment of the 804 Unit (sic) was at Loch'ang (113-18, 25-08).
14. During the evening of 29 October, 875 Chinese Communist militia troops recruited in the North River area, Kwangtung, arrived in Canton from Ch'uchiang (113-33, 25-50) by rail. On 30 October all left for Fort Bayard from the Canton area on the CHANG CHIANG (長江).

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15. On 27 September FANG Ch'iang, commander of the 44 Army, accompanied by six Soviet advisers, LIN P'ing (林平) (commander of the Bocca Tigris Garrison), CHOU Chung-min (周志民) (chief of staff of the 130 Division) and four Chinese Communist naval officers, inspected defenses under construction at Hanchiao (涵角), Fuyung (113-49, 22-40), Kushu (113-51, 22-35), Chihwan (赤灣), Tach'an (大鑛) and Lingting Tao (113- , 22-). By 1 October construction of gun emplacements was completed in the Pearl River coastal area from Chihwan to Bocca Tigris, with one emplacement every 300 yards.

16. In mid-October ships and trucks were being requisitioned to ship war materials from Canton to Indochina and Korea. The Chinese Communists were using the pretext that Canton was in danger of possible air raids to cover shipments to the north and to Indochina.

17. On 20 October a "Winter Precautionary Measure Meeting" was convened by Canton Garrison headquarters and attended by approximately 40 high-ranking public security officials in the Canton area. CHU Kuang, deputy mayor of Canton and commissary of the Canton Garrison headquarters, presided. The following decisions, to become effective on 1 November, were made:

- a. The number of sentries at all sentry posts were to be increased from one to two.
- b. Canton was to be patrolled by Public Security Bureau patrol car squads 24 hours daily, and patrol cars of this bureau were to be divided into 4 squads of 6 cars each for this purpose.
- c. Census checking activities were to be intensified.

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18. In mid-October the 460 Regiment, 154 Division, 52 Army, was at Kweilin.

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19. In late August a Chinese Communist Army rice storage was established in the Hsiaomenthang (100-52, 22-05) area near the Lantsang River (100- , 23-) by Yunnan military authorities. Between mid-August and mid-September 100,000 catties of rice arrived and were stored there. In late September rice was still arriving.

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